Number 10,577.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866.

Thirty-Third Year

# The Latest News By Telegraph to the N. Y. Sun.

THE DAVIS ELEPHANT Jeff. Hard to Get Rid Of. Underwood Won't Take Bail. THE PRESIDENT UNDECIDED. ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

An Anti-Jeff. Resolution.

OTHER WASHINGTON DISPATCHES. Cotton Culture in Alabama. Large Number of Yankees Interested

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

## Fenianism in the House.

THE CAUSE ENDORSED! BILL REGULATING APPOINTMENTS. Modification of the President's Powers.

THE INVASION OF CANADA. Continued Rush Homeward. 3 CAR LOADS OF DISGUSTED FEMIANS Interesting Local Intelligence.

doc.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11. Mr. Shea, one of the Counsel for Jefferson Davis, and a motion before Judge Underwood, in Chamhere, in order to test the jurisdiction of the Courts tinis, involving the power to hold the prisoner to ball, it being a judicial question with which the President of the United States has nothing to do. e state | that Judge Underwood expressed the power. Mr. O'Connor, he senior counsel is very was bresent with Attenue the relief and a relevant of the senior the sudject of the senior with Attenue the sudject of the senior of the senior by the senior of the senior by the

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed Walter B. Scaes, to be Collector of Customs at

chienco, ili, rijah h. Willis, Collector of Customs to Plinou h. N.C. James W. Stone, to be Agent or the Slouz Indiane of the Misster pp., in the Teritory of Dakotah. Paul Frank, of New York, to be Karshal of the Consusar Court at Kanswaga, Japan. Brevet Brig, Gen. A. L. Gurney, formerly of New

strance of Union officers and solt lers against an in-Bresse of the cotton tax, states that twenty officers and two hundred men of his isis e resiment are in Alabama, and at least five thousand Northern emi-grants are in that stile, mostly engaged in the cul-sivation of cotton. Assuming that the culture can-wot prove profitable with the proposed tax, he says Northern men will leave the Scale if it shall be im-posed, and that these Southern States can have be-some pursed of disloyaity without emigration of Northern men.

The report of the Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy states the condition of the Institution to be highly satisfactory. They are, however, unable to subscribe to the opinion that the chief, or even to subscribe to the opinion that the chief, or even considerable, part of the work of the Academy is to perfect education in literature or theoretical science. The business is to supply the naval service with Prectical a sancta-men who can navigate our ships and fight their guns. Hence the visitors recompend increased attention to every branch which bears directly on the duries of young officers, and advice the discontinuence and modification of several branches of less immediately practical sharecter.

Capt. Melancton Smith, U. S. Navy ; Brig. Gen. J. W. Alexander, U. S. Army, and Chief Engineer J. W. King, U. S. Navy, have been appointed a Board to examine a proposed location for a fresh water main for iron-claus, at Portland, Maine, under a secut resolution of Congress.

#### CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. Thirty-Ninth Semion.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 11 .- Mr. l'essenden, from th Sommittee on Finance, reported the House bills, which was passed, to previde for the safe keeping of public money entrusted to disbursing officers.

It provides that public money shall be deposited with Assis and Treasurers of the United States, and ream out on warranter draft; and prescribes pur-thment for lending, with or without interest, any an out on warrant or draft; and ponent for lending, with or without new entrusted to a dispursing sofficer.

Leave of absence was on motion of Mr. Wilson, granted to Mr. Sumber for two viceks, on account of the sickness of his mother, Mr. Lane, of Kanass. was also granted a short leave of absence.

Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee, report-al the bill to continue in force the Freedmen's Buway, with amenaments. The section confirming he titles to Sea Island lands, under Gen Sherman's arder, is stricken out, and in lieu of it there is a prorision by which, under certain circumstances, these sands can be recovered by the form er owners. Such of the lands as were forfalled by non-payment of the lands as were forfalled by non-payment of the lands are to be distributed among the colored or upants in sixteen

Mr. Sherman introduced a bill to authorize the es'allishment of a Reportory in Germany to illus-trate the physical, political, social and economic congition and the natural resources of the several grates of the American Union, which was referred

to the Committee on Aggiculture.

Mr. Wast submitted the following: joint resolu-

tion, which was reierred to the Committee en Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to pay to Gen Benjamin P. Butler, President of the Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Solders, the sum of sixty thousand dollars, to be applied in sid of the payment of the Point Lookout property, in St. Mary's county, Maryland, for the establishment of one of the sites of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Solders and their tamilies, so soon as a title to the satisfaction of the Autornev General of the United States be made to the Asylum of at least three huaded acres of land, including that on which said property of the United States is now built; and when such title shall be somate, all the said property of said National Asylum.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported an amendment to the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad set of July 2, 1862.

A till ogrant land titles in California was passed. The chair appointed as the special committee to examine and report upon the condition of the Missistippi Levee, Messre Ciark, Chandier, Cowan, Headerson and Johnson.

The Scaate at 5 o'clock went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Irish people and their brothers and friends in this country, are moved by a patrictic purpose to assort the independence and re-establish the actionality of Ireland; and

Whereas, The active sympathy of the people of the United States are naturally with all men who struggle to achieve such ends, more especially what those engaged therein are the known friends of our Government, as are the people of the Irish race, they havine shed their blood in defence of our flag in every battle of every war in which the Republic has been engaged; all.

Whereas, The British Government, against which they are struggling, is entitled to no other or greater consideration from us as a nation than that demanded by the strict letter of international law, for the reason that during our late civil war, that Government did in effect, by its conduct, repeal its neutrality laws; and

ment did in effect, by its consuct, repeal its neutrality laws; and

Whereas, When reparation is demanded for damnages to our commerce, resulting from the wifful negrect of Great Estian to enforce the same, she arroganty denies all responsibility, and claims to be the judge in her own cause; and

Whereas. The existence of the Neutrality law of 1818 compels the Executive Department of this Government to discriminate most harshly against those who have e er been and are now our freques in favor of those who have been faithless not only to the rederan principles of comity which should exist between friendly States, but also to the written law of their own mation on this subject; therefore, be it

be it section. That the Committee on Foreign Affairs Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to report a bill repeating an Act approved April 20, 1818, it being the Neutrality law, under the terms of which the President's Proclamation against the Feniaus was issued.

Mr. Hale moved to lay the preamble and resolution upon the table

upon the table.

Mr. Rogers, of N. J., demanded the yeas and nays on that motion.

Mr. Banks, of Ma-sechneetts, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and other members, sought to offer suggestions, but Mr. Ancons, having moved the "previous question," islused to accept of the suggestions. Its however monified his resolution so as to make it read, that the Committee on Foreign Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting such a bill.

such a bill.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table by a vote of 4 year to 113 nays.

The year were Meers. Cobb. Pavis, Hale and Grimnell.

Mi. Grinnell stated that he voted "yes" because to understood the resolution to be a reproof to the

Mr. Schenck then offered the following as a subMr. Schenck the following as a submr. Schence the

Resolved, That the President of the United States, Resolved. That the President of the United States, in the opinion of the House, should reconsider the colley which has been adopted by him as between the British government and that portion of the Irish people who, in the name of Fennan, are structured in the property of the requested to stopy, as nearly as practicable, that exact course of proceeding which, was pursued by the covernment of Great Britain in the late civil war in this country between the United States and the cebels in revoit, recognising both as beliggered, and observing between them a strict neutrality.

Mr. Harding, of Illinois, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read what he desired to submit, as a sub-

Mr. Harding, of Illinois, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read what he desired to submit, as a substitute for both propositions, declaring that the course of the Government in repressing the Fenian invasion, is ignominious and disgraceius.

Mr. Schlenck declined to allow the substitute of Mr. Harding to be effected, Mr. Baths asked Mr. Schenck to yield to a motion to refer the resolution and substitute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, promising that if reference, the Committee would make a riport.

Mr. Schenck yielded for that purpose, and Mr. Banks sammitted the motion.

The "previous question" was then seconded.

Mr. Hale movest to lay the resolution and substitute on the table.

The question was toen taken on the reference of the original resolution and Mr. Schenck's substitute

the original resolution and Mr. Schenck's substitute to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and this was agreed to by year, 91; nave, 34.

agreed to by yeas, 91; hays, 38.

Mr. hale subsequently, as a personal explanation, sent up and had lead the resolution which he had wished to offer as a compromise, as follows:

Hadroed, that the honor and good taith of the United States imperatively demand a just and vigorous enforcement or the neutrality laws, and that the Huse will entertain no proposition looking to their repost, revision or violation.

Mr. Williams from the Judiciary Com ported an act for the regulation of appointments and removals from office, which was read twice, reco m mended, and ordered to be printed. The bill pro-

vides as follows : Be it enac ed by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the

and it is hereby ended by the authority of the same; some; I. That no officer of the United States appointed on the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be removerable extent by the same acencies which concurred in his appointment, Provided, however, that in case of disability or misconauct in office occurring during the recess of the Senate, where the interests of the public may make it necessary to displace the incumbent, until the advice and consent of that body can be duly had and obtained thereon, it shall be lawful for the President, on the recommendation of the Attorney General, to suspend the disabled and celauiting efficer and to commission another person to perform the duries of the place, until the senate shall have an opportunity of acting the suspen, and it shall have the duties of the place, until the Senate shall have the duties of the place, until the Senate shall be the duty of the President within ten days after the next assemblase of that body to report to it the fact of such superasion, along with the reasons therefore, and the name of the person so temporarily commissioned by him, or of such other person as he may think proper to nominate for the place, and in case of the refusal of the Senate to cencur in the removal, either by a direct vote thereon or by advising and consenting to the appointment of the person nominated, the officer who has been thus suspended shall thereupon resume the exercise of his official function as though the same had not been interrupted. But, in no case shall the restored by entitled to any salary or compensation for the interval or time during which his functions may have been suspended, as sforcesid.

salary of compensation or the interval of time during which his functions may have been suspended, as storesaid.

Sec 2. That in case of the refusal of the Senste to advise and consent to the re-neumination of any officer whose erm of service may have expired by its own limitation, the place filed by the person so re-nominated shall be regarded and is hereby declared to be vacant from the time of such refusal. But should the Senate adjourn without action on such renomination, either in the way of consent or disapproval, the same shall be held and is hereby ucclared to be vacant immediately after such adjournment, and in no case such any person who has been nominated by the Fresident for any office and rejected by the Senate, or on whose nomination that bouly has failed or declined toact in the way of consent or remean, be appointed of commissioned by time after the adjournment and curing the recess of that body, to hold the same office for which he has need previously nominated.

SEC 3. That no officers shall be considered as infenominated.

BEC. 3. That no officers shall be considered as inferior within the meaning of the constitution, the salary or emoluments whereof exceed in amount the sum of one thousand desiate per annum, and it all such cases the appelantments therete shall pe made en

the nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senste, and let to the same conditions and limitations as to rem vals and renominations as all subscribed in the foregoing sections of this act.

Mr. Boutwell asked consent to offer the following preamble and resolution :

preamble and resolution:

Whereas, It is notorious that Jefferron Davis was the levder of the late rebellion, and is guilty of treason under the laws of the United States.

And Whereas, By the Proclamation of the President that, 1865, said Davis was charged with complicity in the assessiention of President Lincoln, and sild proclamation has not been revoked hor annuited: theyere

Be if Resolved, as the opinion of the House of Representatives that said Davis should be held in custedy as a prisoner, and subjected to trial according to the laws of the and.

Mr. Rosers objected to the resolution to the

Mr. Rogers objected to the resolutions being

Mr. Boutwell moved to suspend the rules so as to enable him to offer it. Mr. Rogers desired to sak a question, but the Speaker informed him that debate was not in order.

The rules were anspended-ayes, 97; nays, 20the resolution was offered, and it was adopted by a vote of—yeas, 105; nays, 19. The preamble was agreed to without a division. The following are the mays on the adoption of the resolution :

NATA-Mesers, Ancona, Boyer, Coff.oth, Eldridge, Finck, Glosbrenner, Grider, Harris, Hoyan, Johnson, McCullough, Niblack, Rancall (Pa.), Ritter, Roger, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Trimble and Knight—19.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported from the Reconstruction Committee, to provide for restoring to the States lately in insurrec tion their full political rights.

Mr. Kelley offered a substitute for the bill.

Mr. Rousseau, of Kr., addressel the House in advocace of the President and his police, and denounced the Radicals in bitter terms for what he termed their do nothing policy. The majority had had the matter in the paim of their hands for the last seven matter in the paim of their hands for the last seven months but had sone nothing. Mr. Rousseau then passed on to apeak of the asseult make some works since on the President by Mr. Ingersol, and said that the language made use of on that occasion, was mworthy to be uttered on the floor of the House, the President being denounced as a deusgogue, and all who supported his policy as lickspitties and see phants. He builed tack such epithets in the testh of him who uttered them, and sho had done nothing during the war but stay at home and look after the offices.

Mr. Farnsworth called attention to the fact that Mr. Ingersoil was absent.

Mr. Rouss'an said he was aware of that, but that was not his (Rousseau's faut. If he are the said that the said the was aware of that, but that

ants. He builed tack such epithets in the teeth of him who uttered them, and who had done nothing ouring the war but stay at home and look aftor the offices.

MI foreward was altern was aware of that, but that was not his (Routeaule) faut. If he was not here now, he would be back and he (Routeaule) was not here now, he would be back and he (Routeaule) was not here now, he would be back and he (Routeaule) was not here now, he would be back and he (Routeaule) was not here now, he would be back and he (Routeaule) was not here now, he would be back and he (Routeaule) was not here now, he would be back and he (Routeaule) was not here now, he would not seek to be held responsible outside of the House. But if the gentleman (Ingersoil) were bere, he (Routeaule) would not seek to be held responsible outside of the House. But if the gentleman (Ingersoil) were bere, he (Routeaule) would use stronger terms then he would use in his absence. He would as, however, to begin with that when the gentleman from tillinois himself. Grant, Sherman and leck-spitche, who were seeking for some contemptible office, that was faiss, was unjust to the President, and usquat to his friends, and unjust to the gentleman from Illinois himself. Grant, Sherman and Irohans were supportered of the gentleman from Illinois himself. Grant, Sherman and Irohans were supportered the responsible of the gentleman from Illinois himself. Grant, Sherman and Irohans were supportered to fine from the unreasent of the gentleman from Illinois himself. Grant, Sherman and the unreasent provided the passion and the unreasent yell was the provided the passion and the unreasent yell was the provided the passion and the unreasent yell was the provided the passion and the unreasent yell was the provided the passion and the unreasent yell was the provided the passion and the unreasent yell was the provided the passion and the unreasent yell was the provided the passion and the unreasent yell was the passion and the passion and the passion and the passion and the passion a

Rosseau cented that he had called Mr. Stevens a mixe easin, but admitted raying that a man who would put himself tetwies the contrading factions of the country, to keep them apile, was an acreant. Mr. Grinnell remained, accountry, that a lealer who had had a quarrel with a colored barbor might try to get out of it in that way.

Mr. Rousseau renewed the intimation that if the speaker would not project him he would project himself.

The repeaker informed Mr. Grinnell that if he

Mr. Rousseau renewal the infinition that if the Speaker would not protect himself.

The recaker informed Mr. Grinnoll that if he again violated the rules of debate, he would call him to order.

Mr. Rousseau obtained the floor and made a statement to the riouse in reference to his position in a former debate un the subject of an outrage committed by an agent of the Faseonnen's Bureau on a goniteman in Kennucky, and his whe and daughter. Mr. Rous sea expisioned the accordance about the rabbit, by stating that it was the custom of the men in camp, whenever they started a rabbit to autround it and have great excitement in caching it; and that on one occasion when he had returned to can patter a short absence the men greated him as he went along, which induced a wag of a routier to say in retisence to the excit ment that it was either at about or ceneral Kousseau. He thanked tood that his name had been heborably intend with those who had taken up arms in defence of their country. He expressed the hope that this would be the last connection he would have with the gent-chan from lows, and he would have with the gent-chan from lows, and he would not have coverson to recur to the matter whatever honor or creeks that gent-man (sylinght) might take to himself out of the matter. At 6 o'clock the House adjource 4. at 6 o'clock the House adjourned.

### THE CANADA INVASION.

What will be Done with the invaders—No Nam Tried or what Yet—Probability that Some Will Be, Etc., a tc. The Canadian papers are now discussing the ques-

tion ... What shall be done with the Fenian prison ors? They all seem to agree that Fenianism, like treason, should be made "odious," and that a terri whether this is to be taken in the Johnsonian sensa, or otherwise, is not yet apparent. The same question is also engaging the consideration of the Canadian An Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Henald says that the Attorney-General has

the trial, and it is probable that a court-martial of the trial, and it is probable that a court-martial of twenty one maintic officers will be appointed for the purpose. Should the prisoners be convicted, it is purpose. Should the prisoners be convicted, it is purpose the those of them who are known to have borse any prominent par, in the foray will be executed by hanging, and as for the rest, they will be executed to penal serv tude, perhase upon the fortifications at Quebec. Five or them, it is believed, have been identified as men who left employment on the Grand irunk Railroad to join the Fenians in the States, and cliect them confine the transition. In case of conviction, there is little doubt that they will suffer the extreme penalty.

The Toronto LEADER denies the statements of the American Press relative to the shooting of Feman prisoners after trial by a drum head Court Martial. prisoners after trial by a drum head Court Martian. It says: No man has been tried by Court Martial, and no prisoner has been shot. A general militial Court Martial could be held for the trial of invators; but there is no legal authority to hold drum-hoad Court Martials, by authority of which summary unia, and execution on the spot would take pince.

The Hamilton Times says that two of the men

captured by the U. S. steamer Michigan were well known in Hamilton as professional thieves. The known in Hamilton as professional thieves. The Government detective, Armstrong, being able to identify them, immediate steps will be taken for their extraction. Armstrong reports visiting the Michigan, and says: We found a Canadian vestel which had been taken possession of by the Fennas on the night of the list mest, for the purpose of landing theops, arms and ammunition, on the American ade of the river. These parties were them being discharged, by an order of the U.S. Government, when, through the p.ompt and decided action of the American Consult, the vessel was by the Captain of the M. Chigan has ded over to the Collector of Customs of this port for the benefit of her owners.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 11 .- General Barry has received an answer to his dispatch to General Meade, regarding the transportation of Fenians, now con-gregated here to a large number. General Meade says that the United States does not feel called upon to stand the expense of sending these men home. and does not give the required permission to furnish

transportation.
Waterrows, N. Y., June 11.—An extra train of eight cars, loaded with homeward-bound Fenlans, passed here at 7 o'clock this evening.

ALBANY, JUNE 11.-Every train from the North brings a few stragglers. They are badly demoralized and very hungry.

NEW HAVES. CONN., JUNE 11.—The two compan

les of Fenians who went to St. Albans re-urned here last night.

ST LOUIS. MO., JUNE 11 .- The Fenian war having ended. Judge Treat has dismissed the case of A. L. Morrison in the District Court, and it is probable that all the other arrested parties here and elsewhere will be discharged.

#### From Europe.

Two Days Later News

The steamship Scotia, from Queenstown the even ing of the 3d of June, arrived at this port this (Tues day, morning.

According to a Berlin dispatch. Prussia, in rep'y to the invitation for a Conference, accedes to the desire expressed in the latters of invitation that the armed Powers should not make further mili-tal, movements during the deliberations.

A Vienna telegram of the 31st May says:

"France desires that the different powers should be represented at the approaching conscience by their restrictory minisers for to-sign affairs, and the French Government has explessed its especial wish that Count Mondorff should be present on the part of Austria."

The Vienna journals publish news from Paris stating that, during the late financial panic in London, Earl Cowley, by order of his government, solicited

Earl Cowley, by order of his government, solicited the energetic mediation of the Emperor Napoleon in fivor of peace, and received from his majosty the following repry:

"In the year 1859 and 1864 England opposed my proposals in reference to the settlement of the Venetian and Schieswig Holstein quasions. Now wants peace, I size desire peace, but as the most favorable opportunities have been frittered away, and as the coefficient interests have been permitted to reach a point at which teep must clash, I can no longer assume the responsibility of events."

The first stitute of the Conference will probable

The first sitting of the Conference will probably take place before the end of next week. All the Powers, in their replies accepting the invitation to the Congress, have given an assurance that they will take measures to provent any occurrence of any act of hostility until a definite decision has been arrived a' by the Conference.

The London Times of the 2d is almost hopeless as to the Conference ensuring prace, and says every day makes it more clear that the armed powers are not likely to submit their disputes to their neighbors in such a way as to admit of a settlement. The Earl of Chesterfield died on the evening of

### News Hems.

By Telegraph to the New York Sun.

Tun new Tobacco Exchange at Richmond, Va., was opened yesterday. The Mayor, Common Council, and a large portion of the business men

A MAR named Conness, living in Bridgewater, Mass., was shot dead Sunday night by a Deputy State Constable. The latter was called to quell a row in Conness's house, where he was savagely assaulted, and fired in self-defence.

A PORTLAND, Oregon, dispatch states that the Union majority in Oregon is 809, with four counics to hear from. The State Senate stands 14 Union to 8 Democrats. Both parties claim a majurity in the House. The total vote is 22,220.

A FIRE broke out at Yonkers last evening, at 7 o'clock, in the cabinet shop of Frederick Neroman, on Mechanic street, destroying considerable property. The adjoining buildings were badly damaged by water. The loss is fully meured.

THE Union City ticket was elected yesterday in Waterbury, Conn., Dr. G. Rockwell had 293 mejority for Mayor over Dr. E. G. Snow, Democrat. The next of the Union ticket had about the same majority.

MATHRW HARTFORD, an Irish laborer on the Hudson River Road, was found drowned under the railroad bridge at Hudson City Sunday morning. Deceased is supposed to be a resident of Brooklyn or New York.

A shocking murder was committed Sunday night at Eik Ridge Bridge, eight miles from Bal timore, Md. David White, sixty-five years of age was attacked in his house by two men and beaten to death. His daughter, who was aroused by his cries, was also beaten, and her son, a boy of fourteen years, severely injured .. The house was robbed. No arrests.

THE new and extensive woolen factory of John C. Ross and Kennely, and the Evansville and Crawfordsville Freight-house, at Terre Haute. were totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss of Ross & Z unedy is \$75,000, and they are insured for \$6 .,500. The loss on the Evansville and Grawfor sville Freight-house is un-

### General Intelligence.

(By Mail to the New York Eun )

Queen Victoria has given a sitting for the pos-trait which she intends to present to Mr. Peabods The Ladies: May their virtues exceed even the marnitude of their skirts, while their faults are till smaller than their bonnets.

Nins prisoners, confined in the Queens County, it, at Hempstead, L. 7., broke jail on Sunday gut, and up to the last accounts were still at

A Man! ving in Haynes County, Mississippi, re-cently awoke from a comfortable uap of fifty-su-hours precisely. He took his snoozs in a barn loft, and was una countably missing to his friends during that period.

A Taunton youngster wanted to see the circus the other day, but couldn't because he worked in the mile. He cut the belt and stopped the ma-chinery and went-first to the circus, and after-wards to juit for three weeks.

The fiberville, La., Proness says, that eight parashes are now inundated. Two-thirds of that population of Gross-Tete and Grand River are now without necessary food, and the other half have no provisions at all.

AT a grand tournament recently held at Clarke-ville, Tenu., for the benefit of rabel orphane, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was realized. The exercises consisted of tilting, racing and other equestrian mandeuvres.

The Hunteville (Mo.) Citizen has in its office a printer with only one arm. He sets, justifies and empties his sticks, and turns out a most correct "proof." As he can do nothing but set type, he manages, by constant "pegging away," to get up about 5,000 ems a day.

The Paris correspondent of a Boston paper tells this story: I heard she other day of a mot of Misse Cushman's. Some one said to her white recently in Paris. "Miss Cushman, were you born in Borston?" "If I had not been I would hang myself with my garter." In proportion to the population there are more men worth from a quarter to half a million in Boston than in New York. Augustus Hemmenway, who is taxed for two and a half millions, and is the richest man in New England. Is an invalid and unable to enjoy his vast property.

"BROTHER IGNATIUS" has falled in his appeal for aid to keep his English monastery from ruin. His creditors have foreclosed, and the balliffs are in possession of his chapel and house at Norwich. Ign natius himself has returned to his father's house, discomfited and disgusted.

PROF. W. BYED POWELL, who died in Covington, Ky., a few days ago, bequesthed his head to Mrss. F. H. Kinzie, of Cincinnati, to be used for selectific purposes; in accordance with this, a sure geon cut off the Protessor's head, and it is now is possession of the lady.

Five upper accordance.

Fivs men encamped in a tent near Fort Leaves-worth, were struck by lightning, on May 19th, and four of the party were killed. The fifth barely es-caped, being badly singed. The lightning ran dows his back and shivered his boots, but he will proba-bly recover.

bly recover.

A flutaless flutist is spoken of in Havre as performing wonderful things. He makes a flute out this let hand, which he holds in his mouth, using the right in lieu of stops. The notes he produces are not to be distinguished from those of the ress instrument. His name is Fereyra.

The return of land sales, just received at the General Land Office from the District Land Office at Montgomery, Alabams, show that cash sales were made during the mouth of May amounting to \$14,699.99, and that a beginning has be made by entering for actual settlement under the homesteed law.

The use of the cigarette at the dinner table, by Parisaan ladies, is at length beginning to be a custom. They are to be provided with costly Sevres spittoons. Upon which an English writer asksa "But what can gloss over a vulgarity: not even a gold spittoon set with diamonds, or the use of lace handkerchiefs at 10,000 frames each."

Now that the strawberry season is at haid, it might be useful to know that in Sicily it is the cuse tout to crush the strawberries with white powered dered sugar, and to request the juice of an orange or two over them. Tule makes a most fragrant and agreeable compound, superior to strawberries and greeable compound, superior to strawberries and greeable compound.

THERE IS a post office in McDonough County, Ill.

These is a post office in McDonough County, III., through which only two letters passed each quarter, for the last two quarters. They consisted of the correspondence between the Postmaster and the Department. The last letter to the Department announced the Postmaster's adherence to the President's policy.

The authorities of Boston have recently been investigating the milk business in that city, and in one establishment found four large casks or refined whiting, weighing 2.400 pounds, which is was telleved was intended to be used as milk, but it turns out to have been English china clay on its way to parties in Wellesley, and so the credit of milk desires in Boston is yet unimpered.

Annote twelve oblock, vesterlay, morning, a

About twelve o'clock, yesterday morning, a man named John D.ie, lett Trunville, Pa., in a wagon, to be married to a Miss Mathison, living a short distance out of the tows. When about twe miles on the road, he received a ride ball through the young lady is supposed to be the guilty barty. James Quigg, of Canada, was found in Albany

James Quido, of Canada, was "smiling" come on Taurasay, where he had been "smiling" come siderably at the expense of liquor shops. Whee taken before a magnetrate Quigs; offered to jots taken before a magnetrate Quigs; offered to jots taken before as not his own country if the Justice. taken before a magnetize Quigg outered to jose the Fenians against his own country it he Justice would let him go. But that of her declined we take the offer, at least until Mr. Quigg got sobatenough to tell a musket from a carrage stalk. But Mr. Quigg went to jail. THE New Bedford, Mass., STANDARD tells the fol-

lowing story of the suicide of a swallow: A few days since a young lady in Lintle Compton heard a swittering and commotion among the swallows ig her father's barn and went out and made an examination. She found about a dozen swallow?

trying to liberate one of their conspanions, whe
was assponded by the neck to the rater by a herse
hair, and dead, having to all appears nece committee
an affair of the heart probably.

THE Zanesville (Onio) SIGNAL reports that a coffee, containing the body of a mady, was shipped recent ly from Parkersburg to Giernsey county, vis-Wheeling. Upon reaching its destination, and be-ing opened by the friends, it was discovered that the unfortunes lady had evidently owner to fire during her incarceration within the marrow insule of her cofin. Her hands were up to her head, and the tangled and disordered hair gave evidence of a struggle which must have been as brief as terrible.

Important to Ship Captalos—Restoration of Nautical Instruments Captarod by the Confederate Cruiser Shonandonk.

The Navy Department announces timt skipmasters one chronometers were captured by the Angle-Rebel cruiser Sheuandoah, can obtain them by filing certificates of ownership at the office of T. 8. Negus & Co., Chronometer-Makers to the U. Navy, No. 100 Wall street, New York city. When the Shenandown was surrendered at Liverpool Cam tain Waddell turned over to the British authorities tain Waddell timed over to the british attortists of 1 chromenters and a number of sextants and other nautical instruments, which our Cousel forwarded to the Laisted States, to be returned to the chickness of the last of swiners furnished by Waddell seems to be incomple e. as several shipments have laid claim to instruments not mentioned in his tist, which they assert were taken from these vessels by order of Captain Waddell. It is possible that he may have dispused of them before resolving Livespeel.

(Continued on Fourth Posted)